

The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is decorated with a dense, repeating pattern of wavy, concentric lines in shades of dark green, reddish-brown, and black, creating a marbled effect. A small, rectangular, off-white paper label is pasted onto the upper-middle portion of the cover. The label is framed by a thin red border. On the label, the author's name 'ALEXANDER BARTLET' is printed in a serif font, underlined. Below it, the title 'LETTERS TO THE' is printed, followed by 'ESSEX RECORD,' and 'TORONTO GLOBE' on separate lines.

ALEXANDER BARTLET
" — "
LETTERS TO THE
ESSEX RECORD,
TORONTO GLOBE

To the Editor of the ^{West} Record

Sir.

I noticed in your issue of last Saturday the Report Synopsis of a speech delivered by a Mr Lubson - when the news of Mr Hennessey's election was received. On Thursday night - who spoke in the name of the great "Conservative Party" and in the course of his remarks he held up Mr Lubson from the present Ministry who "sold their principles for the love of office" now Sir as you are very wide awake I am no apologist for the misdeeds of the present Ministry but I am exceedingly anxious that Mr Lubson who is represented as "a young gentleman of great much promise" should inform the public through your columns wherein the "great Conservative Party" as represented by John A Mac Donnell then leader has kept their pledges any better than the present Ministry, and when he answers the above I may have a few more guesses of what Mr Lubson

Very truly
yours
A Reformer

To the Editor of the ~~Essex~~ Globe
Sir

The Essex Election has terminated in the ~~election~~ ^{choice} of Mr. Osborne by a majority of 77. A result which the friends of Mr. Rankin have scarcely prepared for and many of them are very much chagrined at the result. Mr. Rankin's friends thought that the Osborne party did not have much money and they have surmised that they could easily purchase enough to carry the day but they have mistaken the Osborne ~~money~~ man. He has a great quantity of money. On the second day of polling and votes were going as high as \$1 to \$4 a piece. Some persons are mentioned of parties having just obtained money from the one side and have then gone and offered themselves to the other and obtained their price and voted accordingly. One gentleman I heard mentioned when a man had obtained \$10 vote on the Rankin side but being offered \$15 on the Osborne side he went and gave back the \$10 and took the \$15 and voted accordingly for Osborne. It is commonly reported that the paper vote in Colchester was purchased at 10 pence ahead ^{for Osborne} by that immaculate politician Gilbert P. Parker the ex M.P. for Wickham. Your readers

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will thus be that there is no expression of
opinion in the contest in this County. Another
Candidate said one word about Potatoes that
I am aware of during the entire canvass
The question has been one of pounds Shillings and
pence and has been decided in favor of the man
whose friends could command the greatest amount
of money. I would strongly advise any gentleman
with plenty of money and
who may be contending for the united P.P.C.
his name to come to Essex next election and
he is sure to be elected Potatoes is of no consequence
provided he has a good supply of the dollars

To the Editor of the Globe
Sir

Essex town & her antecedents has again witnessed one of those disgraceful proceedings which are happily rare in Upper Canada outside of Russell and Essex.

As your readers are aware the election for this County terminated in the choice of Mr Rankin over Mr Osborn by the narrow majority of two votes. As a natural consequence Mr Osborn and his friends were exceedingly chagrined and annoyed at the result and no doubt was the true state of the case known than all sorts of stories were afloat that Osborn was ahead two or three and sometimes it was a tie and that he was sure to be returned. Seats were fully made on the strength of the rumours and from all appearances interesting times were expected. The Rankin men having had their fingers once burnt did not feel very easy and more than half suspected that something might occur to mar the joy of their dearly won victory. On Friday last information got abroad that the Anderson Poll book had been tampered with by the erasure of one ^{vote} ~~ballot~~ from the Rankin column and placing

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it in the Horner column which made the election a tie and the crediting of another with a vote who had refused the room and whose vote was aperted by the ^{Deputy} Returning Officer, which vote brought Horner out one ahead. But the difficulty with the Sheriff was the certificates at the bottom of the page the certificates at the close of each day's Polling and the affidavits of the Poll Clerk and Deputy Returning Officer all showed clearly that Rankin was two ahead the question then with the Sheriff was he to disregard the certificates and affidavits of the proper Officers in charge of the Poll book or was he to go and count up the book himself. Acting on the advice of Mr Horner's bookkeeper Albert Prince he decided that he would make no return on Saturday until he had obtained evidence of the Deputy Returning Officer, which by the way he had not taken the trouble to see previous to the declaration and who was aperted to have fled to the United States the proceedings were therefore adjourned until Thursday next at the same hour and place when either a special return will be made or else Mr Horner declared duly elected Lusk is the state of the case at present. Since writing the foregoing the Deputy Returning Officer has been

apprehended ~~and~~ under oaths issued by
 Mr Morgan of Windsor and I understand
 he adheres to his first affidavit, ^{and} that he knows
 nothing about the alterations in the books whatever
 of the evidence of the Poll Clerk Deputy Returning
 Officers and the men whose votes have been
 tampered with are not sufficient evidence
 to the Sheriff's mind of illegality of Rankin's
 majority then it is hard play what is
 and an act explanatory of the Election Law
 but at once the quarter prohibiting the Returning
 Officers from going beyond the affidavits
 of the Clerk of the Poll

To the Editor of the Globe
Sir

In your Editorial of the Essex Election
on ~~Saturday~~ Monday last you state the case in
the main correctly, but not quite the whole
facts of the case. It is quite true that one of
Mr Rankin's votes was transferred to Mr Norman
thereby making the election a tie but whoever
committed the fraud was not satisfied with
that they carried out the vote of a man
who refused to take the oath consequently did
not vote) into Mr Norman's column making
him just one ahead. So that if the Sheriff
goes behind the oaths of the Returning Officer
and the Poll Clerk and takes the votes as they
now add up he must inevitably return
Mr Norman. The ^{Deputy} Returning Officer has been
apprehended and will now have a chance to
show whether the books be correct or his oaths
be correct. I understood that the Poll Clerk
prevaricates a good deal and would gain
make it appear that there was such an
exemption at the time the man voted for
Rankin that he did not know who he
voted for. The Deputy Returning Officer distinctly
states that his affidavit is right and not
the Poll Clerk. But ere the examination before

the Magistrate be over he too may have
new light on the subject

It is truly lamentable to hear some of the
most reputable of our Farmers Friends
upholding the fraud and boldly declaring
that the Sheriff ought to return him saying
it is now alleged and understood about
that a meeting was actually held in
a gentleman's house for who took a prominent
part in the election for the devising of measures
to falsify the Poll books, such a state of
things requires investigation and the
Government ought not to permit such frauds
to go unpunished, ~~being means in the~~
~~power of~~ Although the Law makes it
felony to stamp with the poll books yet
among a certain class of Politicians in
this County it is looked upon as no crime
and only a mean trick, the repetition of
such mean tricks will bring Representative
Government into contempt

Some few extracts on Grammar Orthography

Is a term derived from the Greek words literally signifying a right writing. It means the correct writing or spelling of words by means of letters.

Orthographical forms are those combinations of letters in the written language which represent to the eye the sounds which are expressed by the voice in the spoken language.

3. Which in the order of nature and time comes first orthoepy or orthography?

Answer, orthoepy, as the spoken language must exist before a written.

4th What is the end aimed at by orthography in the early stages of a language? Answer The end aimed at is by orthography to represent to the eye in visible marks what orthoepy has already represented to the ear in audible sounds.

5th In the later stages of the language what is the influence of orthography and it brings governs the orthoepy by bringing out the sounds of the letters which were once only silent or modified the letters of the alphabet in their original and legitimate use are the elements of the written language.

employed to express the elements of the
spoken language
Every element of sound should have its own
sign or letter.

A sign or letter appropriated to one element of
sound should never be employed to represent
another.

Phonetic elements resembling each other should
be represented by characters resembling each
other thus *b* and *p* are sounded nearly alike
and are represented by letters nearly alike
Phonetic elements differing from each other
should be represented by letters differing from
each other thus the sounds of *g* and
o ~~are~~ differ widely from each other
and the letters also differ widely in
form.

Sandwich 10th October 1863

Having been subpoenaed on a case being
an interpleader suit between Moynahan and
Miss MacMullen, the following interesting
information was brought out by the trial
I as Coroner on the 11th of Feb'y 1856 sold
the goods and chattels of William Baby
who was then Sheriff to Dennis Moynahan
and I made out a bill of the goods to
Moynahan. Miss MacMullen having obtained
Judgement against Baby seized those
same goods, Moynahan having claimed them
when the Sheriff served. The following is what
the Judge said in the matter.

The Coroner having stated that he sold
the goods under a writ and also that
he made a bill of the goods to Moynahan
had given evidence of two documents
neither of which being produced in
court there was no case to go to
a Jury with, consequently Mr Moynahan
was acquitted.

The Judge also gave in his opinion
that came out by the analogy of
real estate that if a person is in
possession of chattels for a longer time
than the Statute of Limitation say
seven years that they are taken thus

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here Baby's goods might have really
become his by length of possession, hence
it would be doubtful whether MacMillan's
title of Fr La against goods might not
be in spite of Morgan's ownership.

Another case was tried Rankin versus
Northwood when the ~~fact~~ law was summarized
that an accommodation note when the
party drawing, secured all the benefits the
indorsers receiving to him merely as sureties,
so that each party to the note would have
to bear an equal share provided the
original was not able to pay.

Nov 34th 1863

I read today a most disgraceful case
of a Court Martial in the Ennisbrennan
Druggists while stationed at a place called
Mhow in India where a Captain Smiles
who was Paymaster was cashiered by a Court
Martial presided over by a Colonel Payne
at the prosecution of a Colonel Crampton
Crampton was not only prosecuting witness but
he actually placed under arrest several of Capt
Smiles witnesses in order that they should be
able to appear before the Court Martial with the
Lague force as they otherwise would.

Smiles was found guilty of insubordination
and cashiered. Although long time he had
written or said against Colonel Crampton
was true. The Duke of Cambridge ^{reprimanded}
all the parties to the Court Martial but
strange to say does not set aside the
unjust sentence of the Court on Smiles.
The Judge Advocate to whom the papers were
submitted at first decides that the sentence
was right but afterwards decides that
it is all wrong upon his having obtained
additional evidence from India and
at notwithstanding he is declared innocent
the War Office decides to re-arrest him
again.

A Sergeant Lilly who was a witness in the 17
case was placed under arrest and kept confined
in close confinement for forty days within his room
until he died his wife was also confined with
him in the same room and a sentry placed over
them a sergants wife had given them in a
bunch of flowers in their solitude for so doing
a sentry was placed inside of the door the sergant
and his wife had both the dysentery and here they
were obliged to attend to the wants of nature in
his presence a more disgraceful spectacle was
never heard of and yet Colonel Crowley is still
retained in the service

Notes of the arguments
made before the Police Magistrate in
learn on the extradition case of Brown
alleging forged paper in Cleveland on which
he had been found guilty on several counts
in the indictment. 2nd Sept 1864

Mr Brown for the Prosecution first
spoke first.

He attended to the crime committed
and the remedy.

The crime charged is the utterance of
forged papers.

Old counterfeiters always pass off a
new piece.

What he understands by forged paper
is that the paper is worth more than
the price of the paper.

If it is in the circulation and used
as a circulating medium.

Immunity Nature of the tampering with the
Instruments.

For the defense

Mr Barkus, stated that there was
no statute constituting the crime of which
accused is charged.

Forgery was never a crime at common
law. In old times in England

persons were merely charged with cheating 19

The paper was neither a bill or promissory
note or issued under the authority of
any act of Congress. The Secretary of
Treasury has sent the trash Broadcast
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To the Editor of the Globe

Sir

Your well-timed remarks on the
 piracy committee ^{arrange} ^{slugs} ^{boats} on the 1st and 2nd
 and Phils Parsons ^{in your issue of the 22nd inst.} have been well received
 by all on this frontier who value the
 blessing of living in peace and amity
 with their neighbours. In rounding up your
 article you use the following words: "It is
 "most annoying that the two or three
 "taken at Sandwich were through a blunder
 "allowed to get away again and we trust
 "to hear of their recapture and of the seizure
 "of their compasses as well. By long
 "considerations of duty and public interest
 "we are bound to see that it is that there
 "is no failure of justice through lack
 "of effort on our part". There was
 no blunder in the matter Mr Morin
 the Surveyor of Customs put two of
 them into the hands of the constable
 on suspicion of something being wrong
 and in - as I understood it - loading
 goods on the Sandwich Wharf without
 first having ^{reported to the Customs House} ~~received their license~~ ^{there}
 when the constable got to the door of the
 god ~~with~~ the two parties that had been
 put in his charge by Morin he was

met by Mr Charles Baker, Clerk of the Peace
 and Mayor of Sandwich and Thomas Butler
 a JP of the County of Essex and ordered
 to release the parties because he had no
 warrant for their arrest, although they
 were landing ~~goods~~ the furniture of the steam
 boat on the dock and smashing and breaking
 the same right in open daylight, the act
~~of which~~ the two boys clearly are acts of
 stealing from an American Steamboat lying
 at the Sandwich dock yet these worthies
 of Magistrate who are so solicitous for
 every thing being done in order clearly
 broke the law themselves in not authorizing
 the Constable to keep them in his charge until
 the owner of the goods arrived to make
 the proper information, yet Mr Thomas
 Mr Ree who holds the honorable office of a
 JP of this County loudly boasts in the street
 that he soon made the Constable liberate them
 Had the culprits been two colored men
 who entered clung in their neighbours
 potatoe patch, I have no doubt Mr
 Thomas Mr Ree would have been the last
 man to have interfered in their behalf but
 because the belonged to the Southern Chivalry they
 must be liberated no matter what they
 do. A County cursed with such Magistrates is

Now in a very favorable position, a few
 weeks ago a Skedaddler by the name of
 Layton was convicted before the Police
 Magistrate of Warden and Mark Richards
 Esq^r J.P. for entering a Soldier ^{of the R. to R.} ~~to the R. to R.~~
 He was sent to Gaol for six months under
 what is termed the Military Act passed in
 the year April 1864. Mr. ~~James~~ Albert Paine
 on behalf of the Layton applied for his
 liberation by giving securities for his
 prosecuting the appeal against ^{the conviction} ~~the conviction~~
^{at the Police Magistrate's office} ~~the Police Magistrate~~ informed
 him that no appeal lay in the
 matter, and that he would not take
 a recognizance to prosecute the appeal
 and give a warrant to release the ~~prisoner~~
 Layton who was then serving his time in
 Gaol. Mr. Paine then applied to Mr.
~~Thomas Parker and Mr. Thomas Woodhouse~~
^{two experienced fools of his own} and they pronounced that the Police
 Magistrate of London could not do for
 want of jurisdiction. And now Layton
 is at large because the Judge of the County
 Court would not try the appeal as he
 is of opinion that ^{no} appeal lay in the matter
 and there is no one to commit Layton
 to Gaol, ^{again} hence he goes unwhipped or
 "Lashed" through the ^{circuits} ~~staples~~ of Mr. Thomas

Magistrates And the Government ought
at once to remove them from the
office they have so long been allowed
to disgrace with impunity.

Samuel Jones
Very
Respectfully

The Prime Minister of England was
 down at Leeds addressing ~~in~~^{to} the
 Mechanics Institute there on the plans
 and advantages derivable from the studies
 of Sciences, Literature and the Arts.
 I say there my friends that it is
 not too much to ~~say~~ presume that
 the present good understanding between
 the governing and the governed in this
 dear old land from which the
 most of our strength is in a great
 measure attributable to the
 Institution like this which have
 diffused a healthy literature throughout
 the community would that almost
 benign and Christian ^{disposition} which has been
 manifested by the Cotton Operations in
 their deep distress caused by the stoppage
 of ^{the} Cotton Supply have not been by
 such a spirit had they not been
 thoroughly acquainted with all the
 difficulties of the situation,

The diffidence establishment of such
 societies ~~has~~ and the spread of intelligence
 causes the increase of ^{the value of} the property

Address on Capital Punishment.

Grown on what is termed the Affirmation
side that is that Capital punishment
ought to be abolished

The Criminal codes of almost all civilized countries have within the last fifty years undergone a very great change previous to the present century every punishment made for the punishment of crime almost turned on the bare of ^{the} word corporal rather than salutary punishment, since the extraordinary penalties attached to some crimes as for instance the penalties of death attached to larceny, forgery and many other crimes which have now ~~attached to them~~ as penalties a few months in jail. But think a kind

[illegible]

The letters of George
to Mrs. Brewster

In discussing this question I propose to show
 1st That by the retention of the death penalty
 on our statute book the crime of Murder and
 Manslaughter often go unpunished

2nd That it is inconsistent with all our notions
 of Christian Philanthropy as a civilized Country
 and in now way tends to the checking of the
 crime of Murder.

3rd That the punishment of death being irremediable
 the chances are that the innocent sometimes
 get hung with the guilty.

First then by the retention of the death penalty
 on our statute book the crime of Murder &
 often go unpunished This subject has for
 many years engaged the attention of Philosophers
 Statesmen Judges and Jurists, Almost every
 year a Motion is brought up in the ~~British~~
 British House of Commons for the abolition
 of the death penalty and one of the
 principal reasons given is the extreme
 uncertainty of juries to convict that
 whenever there is the slightest doubt hanging
 over the matter the Juries give the prisoner
 the benefit of it and even in the face
 of the clearest evidence a verdict of Not
 guilty has been returned just because
 some Mitigating Circumstances in the Criminals
 conduct made the jury reluctant to subject

to the penalty of death. it is very true that the statistics on this matter has been very inaccurately kept so that such as we have prove the head of my address to a demonstration that of 100 cases tried in 1832 for capital offences only 32 convictions were made and only about 16 executed in offences where capital punishment was not involved 78 ^{convictions} in every 100 were made the chances of escape in the crime of murder were ~~four~~ 4 1/2 times greater than in any other offence not punishable with death carefully prepared tables showed that for 10 years previous to 1832 the chances of escape for all offences were ~~one~~ in ~~40~~ while in the cases of murder they amounted to 5 1/2 to one from these figures it would be seen that the murderer had from 5 to 4 times a greater chance of escape than his less guilty brother the thief robber forger &c. &c. the propriety of many of the judges of New England in administering the law have we not seen parties in our own country often turning verdicts of not guilty and the clearest light on the case because they were afraid to subject the

criminal to the gallows it has also
 become a question of great doubt in many
 counties in England whether a female who
 commits the crime of murder can be ~~convicted~~
 convicted some of the most notorious husband
 poisoners and children poisoners and child
 murderers have been allowed to go free and
 even many of them after they had been
 convicted have been released because of
 the public sympathy in behalf of a fellow
 creature. The case of a Mrs Chessman
 who poisoned two children in 1847 Professor
 Laylor a Chemist said there was no sufficient
 arsenic found in the stomachs of the children
 because death she was acquitted although
 it afterwards came to light that she had
 hid the arsenic in a hollow tree and
 went and got it and poisoned her husband
 with it in 1848 during the interval
 of her poisoning she had profited by the
 first trial, and administered the poison
 to her husband in smaller doses, and was
 consequently acquitted a second time and
 changed to say that between the trials a woman
 went and consulted Mrs Chessman as to how
 she should administer poison in order to avoid
 detection ^{but} for commit murder, but she was
 tried and found guilty.

To the Editor of the Essex Herald
Sir

It is perhaps one of the most
difficult ~~problems~~ ^{questions} of the present
day to know what to do with
the poor of our cities and towns.
When to ~~stop~~ ^{stop} apply the hand of
charity and when to stop and
whether that charity should be applied
through ~~the~~ our Municipal Authorities
or through hands of a well organized
benevolent Society.

To the Editor of the Essex Record 35

Sir I am sorry that not commencing
on the account of the Vestry Meeting
in All Saints Church has had the
desired effect of bringing Mr Brown
out from his own signature, and
I fancy that it only requires Mr Brown's
signature attached to any production
to carry weight or its own reputation
~~in the paper, to take away from it~~
~~any influence it otherwise might have~~

His letter in your last issue is
very suggestive and I am therefore tempted
to offer a few remarks in reply.

He begins by stating what is not true
and continues on to the end displaying
an amount of ignorant impudence, egotism
and self-conceit rarely seen in so short
a document. He says you made

a typographical error which is not true
as he wrote the ~~the~~ sentence quite correctly
Service Credits precisely as it was in
the Vestry Article with the exception
of the comma and etc. He then accuses
me in a few infelicitous sentences of
ignorance of "Anti Communist Service"
a sentence that never occurred in
his final article and of the Commission

had not been suggested. When by a
 voice lead than himself he would
 have remained ignorant of the difference
 between "Unité" and "Unité". And yet
 he ~~thinks~~ ^{thinks} I am ignorant of a thing ~~thinks~~
~~that he is ignorant of a thing~~
~~that he is ignorant of a thing~~
 A little further
 on in his communication he appears
 to make Christianity and Anti
 Communion Service words ~~to~~
 synonymous terms. I would
 strongly recommend the Grammar
 School Trustees to discharge Mr
 Mr. Brown and employ Mr. Brown
 in his place. He is so thoroughly
 opposed in his ideas on language
 and I think Mr. Brown could
 not do better than employ him as
 clerk to lead the Anti-Communion
 Service. He is so much a d man.

I see he reiterates in more offensive
 terms than he did before, that
~~the~~ ^{the} statements against the
 liturgy were "believed in" in the
 Presbyterian Church. This I deem
 only characteristic as an unmitigated
 falsehood and that at the same
 time he pursued the article he
 knew he was stating what was

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not true and I defy him or any
other person within or without the
Loam of Windsor to reproduce the
sentence uttered by the present
occupant of the Presbyterian pulpit
derogatory to the ~~life~~ ^{liturgy} of the Church of England since he
came to Windsor. He thinks he has
made a point in being able to turn the
language I applied to himself against
the pastor of the Presbyterian Church,
a gentleman who has never harmed him
in word or deed and who has on
all occasions behaved towards him
in a most discreet and gentlemanly
way. What would the members of
the Church of England think were
I to make such a foul mouthed
^{unhappy} ~~the~~ ^{the} Church especially were I
giving an account of a meeting
wherein ^{my the Presbyterian Church} I had moved a resolution
raising the pastor's salary to \$200, &
venture to say that the members
of the Presbyterian Church together
with their pastor would be held
and rightly so - responsible by
the members of the Church of England
and

And I think that some expression
 of opinion ought come from that
 greater desavouring the numerous
 utterments of what appears to
 be a leading man in the Anti-Slavery
 Meeting. Enthusiasm is a word
 badly out of place in the mouth
 of a man who speaks about
 his "heart expanding with adoration
 for the doctrines of a church" I
 had no idea that Unitarianism had
 taken such a strong hold ~~on~~ on
 the mind of Mr. Erwin as it seems
 to have done judging from his language
 and intolerant spirit. Well I
 have read before now of gentlemen
 who were disappointed in Political
 life, turning to a conversion for
 the rest of their days. And I
 should not be surprised to hear
 of our friend following a similar
 course. he is travelling fast
 that road way. But joking aside
 Mr. Erwin seems to have been born
 under a malignant star. Nothing
 that he takes a hold of of a public
 matter but what suffers from
 his blighting influence. As it respects

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 Polsters that engages in he ~~some~~ deepest
 his constituents to such an extent that he
 is entirely deserted by ^{himself} all the white men
 in his ward. It is "parliamentary politics"
 he goes into it enthusiastically, ^{as a} as a
 leading man attends, social meetings
 acts as secretary to some of them and
 as ^{long as} he possesses himself of their secrets
 he usurps his office as a committee man
 and puts over body and bones ~~the same~~
 the opponent. A most despicable proceeding
 for any man having a spark of spirit
 for himself. And finally if he engages
 in religion, he finds it necessary to denounce
 all who do not agree with him.

Lecture by Henry Demuth on
Cromwell delivered in the Young Men's
Hall Detroit 18th March 1868

It was my pleasure this evening to hear
the great English Reformer Henry Demuth
lecture on Cromwell. He commenced by telling
that he was going to attempt to tell us the
story of a great life one that had occupied
no mean place in the history of our
Anglo-Saxon race. Shortly sketching with
a master's hand the revolution caused
by Cromwell. He also gave us an idea
of the power of the crown and the
power of the people. Now we had
partly brought our ^{monarchical} institution, with
us from the woods of Saxony and
the Romans added a little of our
Laws as well as the ancient all
or Britain added his stubborn
determination of will. Cromwell
was born of very respectable parents
in Huntingdon where his mother was
a Scotch lady & have been some
relation of that famous race here
which the lecturer deemed early Cromwell
was called upon to assume the duties
of chief of the family his father
having early died and on him

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devolved the duties of looking after the
farm when he was about 12 years of
age he started on the stage coach for
London and thus extraordinary man
the coachman in whom resided all
the old stories and lore of the whole road
through which he daily passed the
lecturer here admirably described the
the Regent's Road the Leaping Dicks and
the Landscapes of Mary England and
when he went into London dashing
along some of the principal streets
and alighted at the Stage Office and
there immediately followed the numerous
mounted men his bundle but when
thanked them he would carry it himself
and he was going on his way to a
Mr Bourchier who had a beautiful
estate in Essex but had also a
mud court but residence near Hyde
Park Mr Bourchier had a lovely daughter
which the young Roger he said
wanted to make his bride and which
he succeeded in marrying his his
description of the courtship was
very faithfully put indeed he took
his wife home to his mother's house
and they lived admirably together

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Then he entirely betook himself to
farming and would pick up pigs
in the woods and go to the neighboring
town and exchange. On fair days the
price of wools. Then he had a great
job in getting the people into the idea
of draining. Huntingdon has a
large marshy district in that
part of the County. With the help
of the Duke of Bedford he succeeded
in overcoming the opposition of Gentlemen
who are always opposing such measures.
And got the Act passed. About
this time Charles the 1st and his
Parliament began to quarrel. Charles
resisted or forced loans from the
people and dissolved his parliament
who were very refractory and would
not agree with the King in granting
him forced loans. And here he states
that from the Magna Charta no King
could levy taxes on the people
without the consent of the Commons.
No King was above the law or could
by himself abrogate the law. No
law ~~law~~ could be set aside and
no one could be legally imprisoned
without due process of law. The

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Whole power of King and Munson was
admirably stated

Address to the Young Men
Christian Association of Warden
delivered 27 July 1868

Dear Friends! We are met this evening
in our own rooms under our own
auspices as a society and for the
first time - it may be said - distinctly
appearing before the community of Warden
as a candidate for popular favour.
We believe we have a mission to
perform which at present the
Christian Church does not or cannot
undertake. And it will be our duty
this evening to place before you as
well as before our leaders in the
establishment of such a society as
this. And why we think it is better
calculated to do good than any
other organisation soliciting the assistance
of young men. A little over twenty
years ago in Great Britain it was
found just as it has been found
amongst ourselves that young
men were not taking their part
in the work of the Christian
Church that their intelligence their
energy and strength entitled them
to do and that something was

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radically wrong in the construction
of the Church in leaving out of its
organization such a large body of
the community upon whom there
was so much hope as the young
men. In 1844 a Society was established
both in Glasgow and in London
called the Young Men's Christian
Associations. With its history from
that time to the present I am not
familiar. Suffice it to say that
these associations have been established
in all parts of the United Kingdom
and the United States and Canada.
The total membership of this great
body is now something like
100,000 young men and they are
doing a great work in some
of the cities of the United
States and Canada.

The first object that was aimed
at was the attempt to make ^{the} association
as attractive as possible so that
the young men might secure both
pleasure and profit in enrolling
themselves. The Young Men's
Christian Association in London
in addition to its other agency

established a Lectureship or rather
 a course of lectures on various
 subjects by the most eminent
 men of Great Britain even
 the Premier of England did not
 think it beneath him to give
 a lecture to the young men
 Lord John Russell Mr. Disraeli as
 Lord or Earl Russell, lectured to
 them and all these lectures
 which were delivered during the
 winter season were published in
 a book each year so that now
 they compose several very fine
 volumes of lectures on a great
 variety of subjects pertaining
 to history and contemporary knowledge
 In our nearer home we have
 the G. M. & Co. of Montreal and
 Toronto engaged in the good work
 of disseminating religious truth
 by means of prayer meetings
 meetings where essays on various
 subjects can be read and when
 people can enjoy themselves in
 reading the various periodicals
 of the day and in course of
 their noble classes have been

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established. The in Montreal is taught
by no less a person than Principal
Lawson of McGill College.

At no time in the world's history
has the church been putting forth
more effort than at present. Every
available field of mission work is
being established. And occupied and
every kind of effort of systematic
evangelism is being tried. The
Commonwealths of the various
churches are picking up but there
is the class of the community
that still stands out in large
numbers as from this all embracing
influence and that is our young
men. Old men and ladies are
doing almost the entire work of
the church. Suppose we look at the
Protestant Church in Windsor
by whom is the work done then
do we find our prayer meetings
our Sabbath schools filled
with young men. As for my
part I would gladly be a subordinate
member of the church to which
I belong if I could be our
young men taking hold of the

Sabbath School. Work just
 see what a field it holds out
 to them, in taking hold of the
 young mind and training it
 up in wisdom ways and
 I will certify that no young
 man can engage in Sabbath
 School without having his store
 mind enlarged and stocked
 with that fund of knowledge
 which will be found very useful
 to him in all ranks and conditions
 of life. No man can read
 the New Testament without a
 sensible improvement in his own
 mind without having his
 sympathies quickened and all
 those good influences of affection
 and love for our fellow men
 greatly enlarged.

But why ask the young men
 more than any other class?
 There are old men hardened in
 crime that needs is more than
 young men. Lo! See!! But you
 young men are the hope of
 the Nation on whom the
 fortunes of this Commonwealth

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will depend at no great distant
day and is it not worth contending
for that this Dominion shall be
established in righteousness, for
Righteousness exalteth a Nation
but sin is a upwork to many people

We therefore need the young men
because as the apostle John says
they are strong. You have
no families on your shoulders to
support, the cares of the world
sit lightly upon you and you
have just the leisure at your
command to engage in the good
work of the Christian Church.
You young men are citizens of a
free ^{country} a branch of the great Empire
which ^{has} done more for the establishing
of civil and religious liberty than
any other government on the face
of the earth. We have a glorious
historic past and it is for the
young men of the present day
to transmit this great history
with undimmed lustre to the
future which shall make that
flag that has braved a thousand
years the battle and the sun

a greater emblem of Christian
 liberty to the world ^{in past & future} than ever
 it has been in the past.

Our association will through be
 a great boon to the church if we
 can be the instrument in the
 hand of God of turning the talents
 & energy of the youth of our town
 into the Christian work if we
 could make them the stewards
 and sinners on which the church
 looks we how she would abound
 in love with a doubled vigor
 see how our friends in
 New York and in Boston would
 have their tasks lightened the
 whole matter devolving on them
 would be a supply of a abatement for
 the Sabbath day.

There are a number of friends
 young men especially requiring
 our attention. There is for
 instance the young man who
 is continually to be found during
 his spare hours about the
 bar room of a saloon when engaged
 in some game or some conversation
 unfit for repeated here, sleeping

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his brains in rotations of ⁵² ~~legion~~
and night, going to bed in a state
of incubation. ~~to~~ Such we do not
expect to be of much benefit but
we invite such to come with us and
we will try and find you pleasure
infinite more real and more ~~happy~~
in accordance with right and
common sense ~~than~~ to say nothing
of its eternal interests to the young
men who this spend their time
do you think you were sent into
the world to with no higher aim
than that is the great end of
your being fulfilled in this line
of ~~study~~ conduct your own conscience
will answer not

Another class of young men are
of a skeptical turn of mind have
strange notions about religion are
very fond of reading such books
as ~~the~~ Roman life of Jesus and
Colenso's book on the Pentateuch
to such young I would say we
would like to have you with
us your friends are big game
and big game you are not the
first that have had doubt but

but I would also say that even
 are not the first that have had
 these doubts solved and afterwards
 have become great ornaments to
 society and lights to the Christian
 church. Your skepticism may begin
 from fear. Notions of truth
 love of independence and
 love of singularity may even have
 something to do with it. Come
 in, and we will try and do
 thee good. Not we trust by cant
 or anything like Whining piety
 but by reasoning upon all such
 our own thorough conviction
 of the love of the truth and
 a genuine love for our fellowman.
 Another class of young men
 who are not infidels who perhaps
 never trouble their heads about
 doubts, but who nevertheless
 live by their spirit and conduct
 to care very little about the
 Christian religion. Who are very
 anxious to have it known that
 they are not in connection
 with any church. That they do
 not pretend to be saints who show

Very great contempt for what they
call Methodism or long faced
Presbyterianism. Yet such young
men in a quiet hour they will
have no difficulty in confessing
to the thorough Christian character
of many worthy professors of
religion in united to all appearance
envy the the character of such
good people. to such young men
I would say come in amongst
us we need your assistance the
church needs you all the great
ties that bind society together
needs your work

The last class of young men I
would speak of is the young man
who has been well brought up who
as far as appearance goes may
defy the tongue of scandal to say
anything against his character he
perhaps may attend church part of
the day because it is one of the
fashions of the day he is a young
man that is well acquainted
with the literature of the day he
can discuss with perfection the
latest novel from the pen

of Dickens or Bulwer. And
 he enabled to give you with great
 ease the thread of the whole
 narrative, in fact delights in what
 he considers a refined taste & in
 all such kinds of literature. I
 may say further of this young
 man that he may be never heard
 uttering an unkind word in his
 life! And is capable of very warm
 attachments and loyal friendships
 his aspect in his family I mean his
 parents may even amount to the
 highest eulogion that he knows. As
 the phrase goes, he is too good to
 be wicked but alas he is too
 wicked to be good. Come we with
 us my friend and we will
 not underestimate your enjoyments
 you shall enjoy in reality what
 at present is only fiction to you
 with the additional advantage of
 the Christian character you will
 add lustre to your good name
 But I think I hear all these
 classes of young men say that
 if we were in with you
 our liberties would be circumscribed

Our Accusements We would have
 none the world with all their
 contents. We would have to
 Late, There was then a greater
 Mistake. The fear world of
 Nature is Gods world he made
 it as much as he made the
 book of Revelation and as it
 is beautifully said by an
 Anonymous writer. (his Gods)
 hand has ruled its mighty mountains
 on each other dropped out its
 firm valleys poured forth its numerous
 streams hung aloft its drapery of
 clouds clothed it with grass colour
 it with flowers filled its
 air with perfume filled its fields
 with song flooded its unseen
 depths with the mysterious sea
 spread the awful canopy and sky
 overhead with its lustrous sun by
 day its golden moon by night
 preserving it in order and beauty
 as at Creation's dawn
 To be dead to such a world as this
 is to be dead to the God who made
 and blend to his glory who created
 it

In by the world of art are
 we to understand the world of
 art created by the Master Power
 of genius which carries the ear
 with sweet melodies and grand
 harmonies or entrances the
 eye with those beautiful pictures
 that art has produced. The world
 of art may therefore be said to
 be of God as much almost
 as nature itself as God gave
 the genius to do it.

Not is the world of social
 affections holy sympathies
 sweet friendships hearty loves
 the world of our fire sides
 our social meetings where there
 to be found kind looks kind
 words and tender greetings. It
 was the social world that our
 Saviour lived in blessing it
 with his life and presence
 whether he lived in his own home
 at Nazareth or journeyed with
 his disciples to Jerusalem or
 was a guest at the Master's
 supper at Capernaum or Galilee
 or with Martha Mary and

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Lazarus at Bethany Surka
world as that is not the world
that you are to hate.

The world that you are to hate
contains in it no arrangement
no work no enjoyment appointed
or ordained of God for whatever
is of God may be secured and
enjoyed ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ him. It is not

therefore the ~~beauty~~ beauty of the
eye but its lusts and evil desires
that we are to hate it is not
the enjoyment of life but its
struggle and sorrow. It is not
eating and drinking but gluttony
and drunkenness. It is not
amusement but amusement that
fills the heart to the exclusion
of the Supreme love of God & the
fulfillment of the duties of life it
is not buying & selling planting
or building. Nor any passion
power or faculty nor anything
else which God has created or
ordained but it is the perversion
or abuse of any or all of these
faculties and using them in
such a way as to be inconsistent

with the purpose of God
in giving them
on the question of Amusements
I may have time & energy at some
future day but we shall leave
them in abeyance in the meantime

The Question of Amusements is one of the
most ~~important~~ ^{prevalent} of any of the ^{the} ~~many~~ subjects that
at present occupy the Church and the world
general Synods and solemn councils have
considered the matter and passed resolutions
and have framed codes for the guidance
of their members. And yet the devotees
of amusement go on apace inventing
new modes and methods for the occupation
of the leisure time of its votaries until
the lay parents guardians and church
courts stand aghast at the ever edging
wheel of fashion and amusement
wondering where this is all to end and
whether the more serious concerns of
life will not be all swallowed up
in the vortex of pleasure. Some of
the churches in order to accommodate
themselves to this state of affairs
are thinking how they may arrange
their service both as to dramatic
and operatic effort and also how
they may please the ~~ecclesiastical~~ ^{ecclesiastical} taste
of its members by great improvements
in the architecture of their churches

What the experience of those churches
are that have adopted this new method
of attracting the people I do not know
I know not, but one thing is certain
that a vast mass of the population both
young and old still stand aloof from
the concerns of religion and even the solace
of the world in order that they may
give full vent to their taste for amusement.

In treating of the subjects of amusements
we shall view them more from a moral
than a Christian standpoint. leaving
however to ourselves the liberty of trying
them in the light of Christianity, if it is
indeed to give weight to our ~~own~~ argument
and especially as the Christian character is
the highest type known to modern civilization.

Webster gives us the following definition
of the word amusement, "it is that which
"amuses detains or engages the mind, pastime."
"a pleasurable occupation of the senses or
"that which furnishes it, such as dancing
"sports, or music." It is manifest at the first
glance that the above is a very unscrupulous
meaning of the word and we shall only confine
ourselves to it in so far as it answers our purpose.

Even from the above Meagre definition
it is clear that Amusement is a subordinate
concern in life, it is neither a principal
nor amongst the principal objects of
human solicitude. Hence no reasonable
man would

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Sacrifice the greater concerns of life
to the lesser. And that a man's
ulterior and moral condition is
uncomparably of greater importance
than his diversion is a statement
so plain that we scarcely need to
state the proposition. In estimating
the propriety of a given amusement
it may be safely laid down that
none are lawful of which the aggregate
consequences are injurious to morals
nor if its ~~bad~~ effects upon the
immediate agent are in general morally
bad nor if it occasions needless
pain or misery to men or animals
or occupies much time or attended
with much expense. Relying then
thoroughly on these principles let us proceed
to discuss the tendency of a few
of the most popular amusements
of the present day and movement
among which is ~~dancing~~ dancing
we are told by some of the ancient
historians both sacred and profane
that dancing was one of the
valuable accomplishments of man
and in many instances formed
one of his ulteriores ~~citius~~ better ends.

with Jewish and Pagan worship
 Moses and Miriam danced to
 their song of triumph when they
 passed the Red Sea and David
 danced before the ark when he
 brought it back from the Land
 of the Philistines. The Greeks danced
 at their banquets often in the public
 squares and in our own time
 we find even among the Aborigines
 of this country the religious and
 war dance indulged in. Dancing
 may be defined to be the poetry
 of motion or the movement of
 the lower limbs of the body in
 unison with some self inward
 feeling either caused by external
 music or the inward motion
 of the passions over mind. It
 has been stated with what degree
 of credibility I am unable to say
 that the early Christians danced
 at their meetings for joy. In the
 modern society dancing takes the
 form of the private party or the
 public ball and is engaged
 in by a very large extent of
 our population. And with the

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exception of one fact as far as we know
it has been discontinued as a religious
rite under the Christian system. From
the foregoing sketch it will thus be seen
that the art of dancing is nearly as old
as the race. In discussing dancing
in conformity with the principles already
laid down it is manifest that we
cannot give our consent to the public
balls as at present conducted without
detracting one of the greatest evils of
modern society. That dancing in itself
is bad we cannot admit we believe
that if our young folks were to spend
a couple of hours every night in dancing
that no possible bad effects could
be derived from it rather the contrary
a graceful motion, ^{and elegance} of the body
might be obtained and the physical
man strengthened and exhilarated.
But suppose this were indulged in
every night for two hours then for
say it would take too much time
and suffer not to be done. But
the public ball is of quite a different
nature there is just the time and
trouble and expense of getting it up
which has to fall upon some one and

how much better the money thus
 spent might be appropriated than the
 late hour at which it commences the
 usual kind of refreshments used namely
 intoxicating drinks the want of sleep
 the fatigue and the ^{a pushy} late hour
 at which it breaks up all make
 up a draft upon our physical
 and moral energies that is beating
 from its inception to its close and
 ought to be discontinued by every
 well wisher of society and of the race.
 * It will thus be seen that we do not
 condemn dancing as the expression of
 mere playfulness the same as the innocent
 gamboling of the lamb on the meadow
 but when it is carried to the extent of
 taking up too much time or in the least
 tends to ^{the} immorality caused by public
 balls then we say it is bad and
 should receive the strenuous opposition
 of every ~~member of this society~~ ^{well wisher of our community}
 The next amusement we shall
 discuss is the Drama or in other
 words the Theater and perhaps there
 is ^a ~~no~~ subject ^{of considerable difficulty} ~~that we can discuss~~
 on which ~~that is more perplexing~~
 from the fact that some of the characters

Ask ^{See} the Young Lady who has been engaged
for days perhaps weeks in getting her toilet
ready for some ball she howe it ~~is~~ engrosses
her whole time ~~with~~ everything relating to the
common affairs of life is for the present ~~con-~~
banished from her mind and becomes
a secondary concern, look at the expense of
clothing her! And then on the morning after

after the Ball Eugene how she feels and if she gives
really the language of her innermost soul she will tell
you that it is all vanity and vexation of spirit and
so with the young man he will find himself
much lighter in purse much tired both morally
and physically and if honestly open you his
experience he will vote all public balls a
hoax a cheat and a swindle

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exhibit the very highest order of intellect
and dramas from their very nature
should be seen not read and therefore
it is said of her deny ourselves the
privilege of seeing those things we deny
ourselves one of most interesting and instructive
amusement of the day. There is no doubt
that the theater is a very old dating back
as far as ancient Greece and Rome
where the theater was created with great
care and men of the highest order of
genius were selected to both write and
act the Greek dramas and even
in Christian times up to the time
of the Reformation, pageants were
frequently the purveyors of the religious
pieces or mysteries and they were also
found not seldom done by the actors.
In those days when books were all in
manuscripts and learning rare a good
deal was taught the common people
by means of representations on the stage
and in the ancient theater down
to the year 1661 a lady never appeared
in any character on the stage. All the
female characters were taken by young
men and boys and it is said that
in some instances they ———— ~~they~~

They had arrived at near perfection
 in their acting. ~~in some instances~~. It
 would therefore seem that even in those
 days it was thought inconsistent
 with the female character to appear on
 the stage. And it was therefore our
 modern ^{theatrical} friends will therefore be astonished
 to find that England the plays of
 England's greatest dramatists were
 produced on the stage without the
 assistance of the Ladies as actors
 And it was only ~~used~~ ^{resorted} to in the
 voluptuous Court and times of Charles
 II to introduce ~~Ladies~~ ^{females} on the stage
 and during ^{that} corrupt and vicious
 reign the morals of the people of
 England were perhaps corrupted more
 by the example of the Court and ~~the~~ ^{the} immoral
 dramas on the stage than by any
 other means whatever. It is true that
 a kind of censorship of the stage has been
 established in England which compels
 every theatre to take out a license and
 every play to first receive the sanction
 of the Lord Chamberlain if it is to be
 played in and around the Metropolis
 and if played in any of the provincial
 towns it has to be submitted to the

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inspection of two pictures of the kind
before being produced in order to see whether
it offends against the bounds of propriety.
But even with all that it is found
that plays of the most vulgar and
immoral kind, are allowed in the low
theaters corrupting the morals of thousands
of the population and sowing broadcast
the seeds of crime. And under no
circumstances whatever in our opinion
can it be shown ~~in any instance~~ ~~in our~~
~~day~~ that the theater has been productive
of good. A momentary pleasure may
often be afforded by it after a
days heavy toil when the mind ~~is~~
~~some instances~~ has been at its utmost
tension and the ^{body} fatigued with heavy
labour, an hour or two spent at the
theater by affording us a good laugh at
some of the representations of nature is
an hour well spent say some. But
when we think that that hour or
two may be spent to the injury
of the performers who in trying to gratify
others are themselves going down the
wrong road to ruin that there are ^{a greater}
~~numbers~~ ^{proportion of the members} ministered with the stage hopelessly
impaired than there is of any other class

or calling. That we know. And if this is true then what is our duty ~~responsibility~~ in the matter ~~is~~ still it is clearly to abstain from going to the theatre as at present constituted where we find ourselves gratified at the expense of many precious souls. But then we must hear some one saying that if we take your advice then farewell to all dramatic genius farewell to all those noble representations of nature as made by A. Garrick a Kemble a Kean and others, that has shrouded thousands and given them almost a divine impression of human passions we say yes but until some reformer shall arise and purge the stage of its pollution ^{that is} the duty of every Christian is to leave it alone, holding them to the principles laid down in the commencement of this essay we say that the proportion of good to the evil ~~in the stage~~ ^{in the stage} is so small that the Society cannot be said to be the gainers by the sustenance of the stage as at present constituted.

Another pastime or pleasure ~~at the~~ ~~present day~~ is the Opera or Musical

entertainments, ^{which} in some instances ⁷¹ are
conducted with great ability. And all
those entertainments when the compositions
of the great Masters are being performed
with success. are to trained ears certainly
a source of great pleasure and elevating
in their tendency. But it is simply
admirable for parties of ordinary
musical capacity spending their money
to hear those pieces performed of which
they have no conception and above
all often performed in ~~performed~~ an
unknown tongue. Modern or
Minstrel concerts ~~are also~~ are a
kind of entertainment which should
not be upheld. I have seen myself
in our Town Hall crowded audiences
listening to the performances of a band
of persons with their faces blackened
and uttering the stupidest jokes
of the Negro. Which are of the most
disgusting kind. We know of few
entertainments that are more degrading
than Minstrel concerts and Negro
jokes. And yet if one of our most
eloquent divines were to make them
appearance at the Town Hall with
a message to the people of spiritual

report he could scarcely find an
 audience. And what is worst about
 all the buffoonery and antics played
 by circus men and minstrels; a few
 many of them clowns and drolls
 find apt are taken and learned
 by the young with an avidity far
 beyond their ordinary lessons. Is
 it not true that when our town
 is visited by any of those troupes
 for weeks after we have our ears
 treated by the little archings in the
 street with the stale jokes of ^{the} clown
 or the last Negro minstrel.

Music is a soul-shouting art when
 in good association and it ought
 to be our duty in every way in our
 power to discountenance it whenever we
 find it in bad society and ministering
 to ~~vice~~ and sustain it with all
 our ability when calculated to shout
 and strengthen ~~and shout~~ our religious
 and moral susceptibilities.

Another amusement and one indulged
 in more than any other thing at the
 present day and that is reading
 works of fiction. And here I know
 I am treading on delicate ground

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I shall in all probability ~~stand~~ ^{run} against
some of the prejudices of the devotees of
novel reading on the one hand ~~well~~
as well as those who utterly discountenance
their use on the other. At no time
in the world's history has there been
more readers of works of fiction than
at the present day. And at no time
has there been ~~books~~ more works to
read ^{than writers to write them} ~~And most readers to read them~~
than at present. In older times the
work of fiction ~~or~~ novel was often written
in the purpose of eradicating some well
known evil by the force of its ridicule
while others again have been immensely
successful in ~~successfully teaching~~
perpetuating the history of bygone
ages. To the one class belongs the
celebrated romance of of Ervantes namely
Don Quixote and to the other is
Walter Scott's novel of Ivanhoe and
the heart of Rudolphe and others
of that kind. Then we have the
immortal Bunyan in the beautiful
words of the pilgrim's progress giving
us a splendid allegory of the Christian
faith. Within the limit of this essay
I have no time to particularize such class

of fiction as an essay devoted to the
 subject would be ^{not} ^{more than} sufficient to explain
 what I mean. And here I cannot
 do better than give you the language
 of a Modern critic on the quantity of
 Novels written by women. And whenever
 the ~~name of~~ word women occurs in the
 quotation just suppose that men are
 meant as well. "From the time when
 "deficiency in wielding the pen was as
 "remarkable a feat in a feminine hand
 "as the use of the sword would be now, we
 "have reached the day, when the most striking
 "originality a woman can boast of is
 "the fact that she has not yet published
 "a book. It is an originality which
 "soon passes for long; a pretty fever
 "breaking into multitudinous eruptions
 "of ink is in general possession of the
 "women of the nineteenth century, extending
 "to almost all classes from the County
 "perfumed duchess to the unwashed
 "Maid-of-all-work.
 "That a vast mass of rubbish is
 "the result of this expressive activity
 "is not to be denied. It is ^{not} disputed
 "that a large number of women who
 "cannot write well do write it; that

1. ~~That~~ Many who would go humbly
 2. through life if they sought nothing
 3. beyond ^{the} ordinary round of daily duties
 4. do infinite damage by aspiring to
 5. gifts not intended for them and
 6. redoubtably so the seeds of a
 7. pernicious literature - pernicious sometimes
 8. from their origin which propagate
 9. bad models - incomplete in thought
 10. incorrect in language and weak in
 11. execution; and in other cases
 12. grow vigorous still from that dangerous
 13. pretension of weakness to strength which
 14. seeks a refuge from inanity by a forced
 15. and unholy alliance with license
 16. and depravity. It is not to be gainsaid
 17. that these distinctive characters mark
 18. the bulk of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~romantic~~ novels which
 19. load the counters of every circulating library
 20. If such an account of the majority of our novels
 21. at the present day be correct then with
 22. how much care we ought to guard our
 23. selves against the too prevalent practice
 24. of reading that which debauches our minds
 25. and depraves our taste and renders
 26. us totally unfit to learn and digest
 27. any of the solid literature of the useful
 28. kind which all intelligent persons ought

in order to fit them for good members
 of society be more or less acquainted.
 Novel reading at the present day
 almost amounts to a disease look at
 the enormous ^{of} weekly papers such as Ledger's
 Murrays Chambers corners and others
 of that kind which are weekly devoured
 by the voracious reader. In the young
 lady quietly stealing away into her bedroom
 out of sight of her aged one so that she
 may enjoy the latest sensational novel or
 romance thus filling her brain with the
 airy nothings of some crazed ^{Literary} ^{who speculates himself at} ~~fiction~~ and making
 her dissatisfied with ^{the} association of home
 and friends and all that she ought to hold
 most dear. And the young gentleman is not
 far behind instead of being in his hands after
 the day's toil is over some good and useful
 work calculated to convey some ^{practical} ~~useful~~ lesson
 of the history of the past or some
 project for the future ~~or it may~~ which
 would be fitting him for his place as a
 leader of the people for he ^{him} young man with
 great earnestness the volume of some
 weekly newsletter perhaps the newest
 sensation of the day. It may be gathered
 from what I have said that I would be
 against novel reading altogether. I do not

an author

wish this to be understood I would both read
 myself and advise others to read some of
 the fictions of the great Master such as
 Scott Dickens Thackeray Charlotte Bronte
 Miss Evans Mrs Stowe Mrs Charles the author
 of Schonberg Lotta family and such as these
 But I would only have them read as a pastime
 or amusement not as our entire reading
 to the exclusion of something else. And
 I think parents cannot too soon begin to
 exercise some control over the reading of
 their children and direct them to such books
 as would be useful to them and not allow
 their minds to be debauched with the yellow
 back trash that are as thick as the bases
 of ~~Calamagrostis~~ Centaurea all over the country
 Games such as cards and other devices
 for gambling only need to be mentioned to
 be condemned. The associations of the card
 table are such that they should be handled
 with great care. I believe that in
 thousands of cases cards have been the
 utter ruin of those who had anything
 to do with them. And yet the beguiling
 away an hour when time hangs heavy
 on our hand at a game at cards when
 no gambling or drinking is allowed is
 a very harmless amusement and cannot

be productive of evil when dissociated
 from all its evil appendages
 The same may be said of Chess Drafts
 or Chess all very pure pastimes or
 Amusements in their way provided
 no better on the result of the game is
 allowed and all drinking is shewed
 if an amusement is needed we cannot
 see anything better than these.

The Board table bagatelle board
 and Bowling Alley are all Amusements
 that have been laid hold off by the
 very worst classes of Society and are
 only pretexts for drinking carousing
 and spending money. To a person whose
 close attention to the desk the entire day
 needs some relaxation necessary there
 are few games better than the three we
 have spoken of but unless they can
 be enjoyed privately at ones own home
 or at a friends house or in the Society
 of the virtuous soon let them be blotted
 out of the human system than we would
 see any one spend an hour at a Saloon
 in the enjoyment of either of them
 We cannot close our review of Amusement
 without some allusion to Cricket Base
 ball Lacrosse and other manly sports of a

like Nature Sports which in a physical point of view are very beneficial to ~~the~~ some of those who engage in them and for me is from no doubt the good effects of these sports. for we have scarcely heard of any very aggravated evils attending them but we think it is just possible that too much time ^{and money} is spent in these games by our young men. I know it to be a fact that it has amounted to a very heavy tax on some of ~~our~~ our young men the sustaining of these clubs. Young men - to who could all afford it but being fired with the ambition to beat some neighbouring club have pushed themselves to attend to it and it is just at the point where all these things become an evil and ought to be guarded against. I dare say I need not mention the Surf as there are very few listening to me who countenance it in any way. And the less it is countenanced the better. And the same with the Prize Ring a more brutal exhibition than witnessed by civilized society. We cannot conceive of and ought ^{to be} repelled by every well wisher of his race. The man who in any way encourages the prize ring is a pest to

Worthy and a danger to Modern
Civilization

In starting I laid it down ~~that I as~~ ^{view every thing from}
a principle that I would ~~be every thing~~
~~from a Christian Standpoint~~ ^a but I dare
~~say you will have observed that I mostly~~
~~passed Amusement in a Moral point~~
of view and therefore I have taken lower
ground than I promised myself ^{when I started}
to write this essay I found that I might not
just because I found that I might not
a platform so high in Christian ethics that
we should not be able to stand on it and
we might be classed amongst those who
would exclude all pleasure and all enjoyment.
In concluding this somewhat rambling essay
necessary rambling from the nature of the
ground we have had to tread. We would
throw out a few hints on the proper use
of Amusement. Every Amusement we engage
in should not be allowed to take away
our time and our attention from
the main thing namely, a holy life
of practical usefulness
and a constant Christian profession.
If we really get more evil than good
by any Amusement we engage in then
it is time to stop and then cannot
be a better usage than this; Suppose
at the end of the day part of which

We have devoted O'pleasure and amusement
~~to~~ ^{are} offering up our devotions to the favor of
 all good for his care ^{and kindness to} ~~and~~ us during the day
 we will be naturally affecting upon what ^{we} have
 been doing and how our minds have
 been occupied but our stock of ^{useful} knowledge
 been increased are we as strong in our Christian
 fortitude have we advanced any higher in the
~~divine~~ divine life has some poor creature been the
 better for us have we ministered to the wants
 of some needy soul in short is the world
 any better for this day's labour in it have we
 been answering our chief end namely the
 glorifying of God that we may enjoy him
 for ever if so then well our day has not
 been spent in vain and our amusement
 will stand affection but if not then
 we may rest assured that something has
 been wrong or else we would have no
 difficulty in standing this ordeal of examination
 Every amusement apart from the manner
 by its consequences and we see
 our reason ~~for~~ ^{why} the greatest good
 to society might not be done at the
 time we find leisure and relaxation
 I know as an example that at
 the time I have written this essay
 I have been as far as my business

is named as assiduous as at any time during the year and in the last fortnight I have put more work through my hands than in two months before. And a fortnight ago not a line of this Essay was ~~was~~ written. And I consider that my leisure time has been much better employed than either playing cricket, chess, cards or any other of those amusements we hear so much about.

The other thing and I am down and that with the most of ^{us} our business is not of a nature to tax our minds very hard we do not come into the same category as the student the minister the lawyer or the author whose minds are worked up to the greatest tension and often need hours of relaxation when their busy brains have off their accustomed toil. We can have amusement by taking up one of these newspapers or magazines or histories or biographies and at the time we are gaining amusement we are having our

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stock of knowledge enlarged our
mind expanded we become as it
were more a citizen of the world
and thus more fitted to take our
place in society and be fellow workers
in the cause of Truth and Right —
Linn's

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The barbarous acts of a General Whipping
and in the modern inhabitants of those
famous Isles in all the pride of their intellectual
and moral features; obtuse indeed must
be the intellect that cannot perceive the
difference, and admire with wonder and
admiration the change. And what it may
be asked—has wrought that change? Some
may answer Christianity, which in a certain
sense would be true, but culture preserving
and determined culture combined with
Christianity, ^{and same} has done a great deal the work
Take another scene. Man is the proudest
being in creation, for he stands at the
head. Base as he sometimes appears to be
and often degraded lower than the brute
yet our very abhorrence at seeing him in
such a position springs from the fact that
we believe him capable of almost divine
possibilities; when we look upon some work of
humanity whom we ^{with} ~~see~~ and whose antecedents
we are acquainted with is not the usual explanation
what might he not have been had he used
for himself, some of the noblest natures that
have adorned the history of literature and
statesmanship have often allowed themselves
to sink down into depths of degradation and
misery because their minds had been

inadequately cultured in the truth of sound
principles and thorough Christian precepts

Patriotism

The subject which I have chosen ~~this~~^{to} discuss to say a few words, is one that at once addresses itself to the mind of every citizen whether he be a native of this or any other country.

It is confined to no period of history but is to be found alike in savage and civilized life.

I believe that no nation or race of people has yet been found ~~wherein~~ wherein the sentiment of Patriotism or love of one's native land has not ~~been~~ ~~found~~ ~~expected~~.

In discussing this subject I shall not enter into any history of its origin but simply treat it as I find it and point out a few of its defects and try and enforce some of its obligations.

And here I would say that I may not confine myself altogether to the love of one's native land but may ~~confine~~ discuss some of the duties obligatory upon ~~us~~ us who have made this country our home. Love for the land of our birth

seems deepest in our Nature
 And is not the Subject of Culture
 Our instruction it dates back before
 All training and with degrees and
 Degrees is found wherever Man
 is found. There is no tradition
 without its aspiration, the
 earliest songs of the human race
 hymned its praise and we sang
 to the most soul stirring music.

The poet that sang the praises of
 his country was one that soon won
 the affections of all hearts.

A man does not love his country
 because it is the most beautiful
 in the world. Neither does he admire
 it entirely because it is fertile, prosperous,
 powerful, rich or eminent. Indeed
 the reverse is the case for the most
 heroic examples of patriotism have come
 from those countries which are the
 most unsightly barren and sterile
 in fact the more difficult it is to
 live in the more ~~the more~~ will be
 his love for it.

Take for instance the Greenlanders
 who believe his country to be
 the best in the world and no

persuasion can alienate him
 from his gods of Ice.
 Any of you familiar with the
 history of our North American Indians
 has no doubt discerned that up
 to this time they have resisted all
 attempts at civilization and has
 often preferred the rude log cabin and
 the rough style of modern life
 On one occasion an Indian who
 was being educated at one of the
 United States colleges although one
 of the best scholars in the institution
 left it and voluntarily returned to savage
 life preferring rather to roam at large
 in his native woods than enjoy
 the advantages of modern civilization.
 Again the efforts of the White Man
 in civilizing or educating the Indians
 of India have not yet met with
 that success that the friends of
 good Government could desire and
 they still adhere to their old temple
 traditions and idols and the old
 customs associations of his country
 Thus showing that the sentiment is an
 innate propensity of the human mind
 that was implanted there from some

Good and wise purpose. And it also shows that Nationality but for this sentiment would never have existed. Those grand achievements in arts and arms which adorn the pages of history would have been entirely lost. No youthful mind would have had his heart inspired with heroic deeds of a Leonidas and his Spartan band that boldly threw themselves into the pass of Thermopylae to save their country.

The inhabitants of Greece call the Love of Country by the endearing name which indicates a Mother's Love to her children. The Ethiopian believe that God made the sands and the desert and the angels the rest of the world.

A tribe of Indians on one occasion being asked to migrate to a distant country made answer as follows. "Shall we ask the bones of our fathers to arise and follow us to a foreign country."

~~And~~ And I appeal to every person in this audience to verify that sentiment how dear to us are the scenes of our childhood but how

Much more dear are the sacred spots where the ashes of our parents
 lie.

But some of our country and
 associations such as I have
 been describing has often been productive
 of a vast amount of mischief.
 The doctrine of my country right or
 wrong has produced more wars and
 bloodshed than any other sentiment
 and is calculated to retard the
 progress of true Reform. Indeed
 every vested right has found defenders
 no matter how inconsistent they are
 with the principles of honest government.
 Until the beginning of the present
 century scarcely a Reform was
 obtained otherwise than by Rebellion
 and many a time the true lovers
 of their country the real and the
 true patriots were ex-patriated
 and had to pine away in
 a ~~foreign~~ foreign land.

Nevertheless these rude times produced
 some noble traits in the character
 of the people. After the Rebellion
 of 1745 when James Charles was
 hiding as a fugitive in the Highlands

Of Scotland the Government offered
 £30000 for his head but although
 thousands were acquainted with
 his hiding place not one revealed to
 them how he it spoken not one was above
 to as to give the information

In the matter of the Fair Maid of
 Perth the story is told of an old man
 carrying his six sons and last of
 all himself to defend the person of his
 chieftain and conceal his cowardice

The Earl of Murray on one occasion
 had a feud with the Clan MacIntosh
 and was very anxious to obtain possession
 of the person of Master their Captain
 He captured two hundred of the Clan
 and offered to ~~release~~ release every one
 of them if they would reveal his
 hiding place but they all ~~cheerfully~~
 boldly preferred death to treachery to
 their ~~captain~~ chief

The Roman Emperor Vespasian laid
 his presumptuous commands on a Senator
 to give his vote against the interests
 of his country, and threatened him
 with immediate death in case he
 spoke the least word in favor of the
 other party The intrepid Patriot

~~after~~ conscious that through
his persuasive influence there was a
chance of saving the people of Rome
from utter Ruin. Answered with
a smile, Did I ever tell you I
was immortal. My - Birth is
at my own disposal, My life I
know is at yours, so then what
you will, I shall do what I ought
and if I fall in the defence of my
country I shall have more triumph
in my death than you in all your
laurels.

But the Love of our Country however
strong as a wide extent is not
great Patriotism is great only as
are enlightened Principles, and it
it ~~only~~ becomes an enlightened
principle only by the advancement
of social and moral education.

My dear cultivation alone the real
greatness and happiness of a country
can be discerned for in what does
the real happiness of a nation centre

Not in physical prosperity else the
happiest man would be the richest
man neither in arts or arms
although all these may be worthy

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But true greatness and the true happiness of a nation consists in that wisdom which includes Religion education knowledge virtue and freedom, ~~to~~ with every influence which advances and every institution which supports them.

The idea of such happiness and such greatness can have no growth but in a united society, and it is only the best in that society that is true to the idea.

The man of sordid disposition ~~or~~ of base and selfish passions or with narrow and bigoted understanding is unfitted from being a Patriot.

Not such were the men who live in the deathless affections of their country-men. The leaders of multitudes who taught them the lessons of immortal freedom, the examples who were models of excellence for all time to come. The martyrs who sealed their testimony with their blood or triumphant conquerors who confirmed their principles with their victory.

Let me in the rest of the time allotted to me contemplate the character

Of some of those men in connection
 with the Principles they upheld
 in the Seventeenth Century when the
 King shook the first with a sword
 cabinet at his back enunciated
 the Principle and tried to put it in
 practice that they had the right they
 take independent of the people as
 expressed through their representatives
 and having all the power of the
 army at their back together with
 a large majority of the House it
 was a time to try men's souls, but
 men were found equal to the
 occasion amongst a number
 the leading man was John
 Hampden. Mr. Cassin says of
 him that he was almost a solitary
 instance of a great man who neither
 sought nor shunned greatness who
 found glory only because glory lay
 in his ~~way~~ path of duty. During
 more than forty years he was known
 to his neighbours as a gentleman of
 cultivated mind of high principles
 of polished address happy in his family
 and active in the discharge of
 his local duties. So Political men

as an honest industrious and sensible
 Member of Parliament not eager to
 display his talents. Staunch to his party
 attentive to the interests of his constituents
 a great and terrible crisis came, a
 direct attack was made by an arbitrary
 Government on the sacred right of Englishmen
 on a right which was the chief security
 in all other rights. The nation looked
 round for a defender. Subly and
 unostentatiously the plain Warringtonshire
 Farmer placed himself at the head
 of his countrymen right before the
 face and across the path of tyranny.
 The times grew darker and more
 troubled. Public service more perilous
 arduous and delicate. But owing
 to the intrepidity and courage of
 this wonderful man were fully equal.
 He became a debater of the first order
~~Manager~~ a most dexterous Manager
 of the House of Commons a Reformer
 a Soldier. He governed a fierce and
 turbulent Assembly abounding in
 able men as easy as he would his
 own family. Such is the description
 of this illustrious man who gilded
 up his life on the altar of his country.

to dedicate its liberties and the
 rights of Parliamentary Government
 Her last words were Oh Lord
 save my country, and we are
 today enjoying the blessings that
 Hampden and Cromwell I might
 mention ~~and the~~ others of that
 time such as Sir John Elliott Sydney
 Milton and Marvell. But the
 limits of this essay forbid
 dwelling on the eighteenth century
 we find the Anglo Saxon race
 on both sides of the Atlantic
 producing a galaxy of statesmen &
 patriots that equal if not the
 superior of any in modern
 times. As an illustration of
 great administrative ability take
 the case of William Pitt a
 young man of only twenty five
 summer of noble lineage and
 a somewhat haughty man
 but with unswerving purpose
 and steady hand for twenty years
 he guided the ship of state through
 the breakers of false friends and
 open foes almost single handed
 and alone in this was surely

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A man on his own side of the
house able to take his part and
at the early age of forty seven he died
a martyr to our work in his country,
serve a poorer man than when
he first took ~~office~~ ^{office} ~~but~~ ~~him~~ ~~of~~ ~~State~~

A periodical in a neighbouring country
an allusion to Pitts poverty says that
he died poor owing his washerwoman
with his public character without a
stain better than than having robbed
your country of millions and ~~pay~~
* ~~you~~ ^{he was to pay} ~~your~~ ~~private~~ debts.

In the same Parliament ^{with Pitt} there sat
a man about the same age with powers
almost equal to ~~Pitt~~ ^{him} ~~but~~ ~~in~~ ~~debate~~
but who during a Parliamentary life
of 45 years never once took office
his name was William Wilberforce
~~and~~ name dear to every philanthropic
heart a name that ^{will} live as long as
the history of the English people as
the witness for noble deeds and Christian
conduct remains. He found the
system of West Indian Slavery hanging
like a millstone round the necks
of the poor African and also fettering
the great commercial enterprise

of the Nation he at once stood
 forward as the leader of the Abolition
 moved unreplaceable war against
 Slavery and the Slave Trade and
 consecrated his life to its destruction.
 His eloquence was of a very high
 order it was persuasive and pathetic
 to an eminent degree but it was
 occasionally bold and unpassioned
 animated with an inspiration
 which deep feeling alone can
 breathe into spoken thoughts,
 chastened by pure taste based
 by extensive information enriched
 by classical allusion sometimes
 elevated by the more sublime
 topics of Holy Writ.

Few passages can be cited in the
 oratory of modern times of a more
 electrical effect than the singularly
 felicitous allusion to Mr Pitts
 resisting the torrent of ~~Caroline's~~
 principles. "He stood between the
 living and the dead and the
 plague was stayed."

Wallowing today use up and
 call the name of William Lobbey
 Blessed.

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A little before the time of Pitt on
this side of the Atlantic the year
1776 precipitated a crisis in the affairs
of the colonies that at once brought
to the front many Patriots, Warriors
and Statesmen worthy of all praise
Although I do not uphold rebellion
yet I believe that a crisis had arrived
which justified resistance to bad government.
The almost identical principles
about to be carried out on the colonies
which compelled Hampden to take up
arms against the King like that
revolution it found a leader in
Washington. An English writer says of
him "Of profound sagacity" ~~of profound~~
~~sagacity~~ unshaken steadiness of purpose, the
entire subjugation of all passion which carry
honor through ordinary minds and
often times lay waste the fairest prospects
of greatness. May the description of those feelings
which are wont to lull or reduce genius
and to may and cloud over the aspect
of virtue herself joined with ~~or~~ rather
leading to the most absolute self denial
the most habitual and exclusive devotion
to principle. If these things can constitute
a great character, without either quick

ness of apprehension or assurance of
information or information known
or any brilliant qualities that might
dazzle the vulgar, these surely Washington
was one of the greatest men that ever
lived unsurpassed by supernatural wisdom.

This is high praise coming from the
Quarter that it does, but a calm
and dispassionate view of the life
of this great Patriot, and the objects
he achieved almost warrant such
a conclusion. He taught the world
that a man could be a successful
leader of a rebellion without aggrandizing
himself.

In the beneficent times in which
we live there would scarcely seem
to be any question that calls for
the developments of the principles
about which we have been speaking.
Our neighbors in the United
States have recently achieved a
tremendous revolution by the
arbitrament of the sword. Those
fitters of slavery that society has
ago deemed to be so closely riveted
round the neck of the bondsman
have been suddenly snapped asunder.

in seas of blood without apparently
the development of one truly great
man in the whole ^{struggle} if we exclude the
name of Abraham Lincoln

To say as we look at the public press
of the United States we see a state
of affairs certainly disrespectful in
a free Government we are told that
men who a few years ago were not only
in the body ~~of~~ politics have by their
shrewd management of caucuses and
unions succeeded in fattening themselves
at the public crib to such an extent
that their wealth can be counted
by millions we have the charge
made that whole legislatures can be
bought and the Judiciary on the
bench corrupted and this be done
in the Empire State and the
Commercial Metropolis of the United
States such a state of affairs is truly
lamentable in this stage of the world's
history And must make even those
of his country blush for his country's
honour in that wide land
How stands it with us in Canada
In thirty years we have been enjoying
the principles of responsible Government

And the British Constitution in
 its entirety. Although ~~we had~~ ~~some~~
~~our~~ little ~~Robinson~~ it was not
 obtained without a struggle yet
 thank to the liberal ^{ness} ~~ship~~ of
 Great Britain we have obtained as
 absolutely free a Constitution as is
 to be found on the face of the earth.
 And we have a glorious country
 stretching from the Atlantic to the
 Pacific shore boundless in resources
 and of wide extent. Our natural
 advantages are almost unrivalled.
 We are blessed with a fruitful soil
 and a genial climate. We lie
 on the great highway from East
 to West either by land or water.
 We reap all the advantages ^{ourselves} ~~of~~ ~~Britain~~
 in England do from a stable
 government without any of its
 drawbacks. We are not ~~like~~
~~our~~ ~~neighbours~~ under the rule
 of a turbulent corrupt and
 unbridled democracy. Neither
 have ^{we} the incubus hanging over
 us of either a titled and privileged
 aristocracy nor a State Church
~~at law~~ and we are free from

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The law of future and the law
of primogeniture. All the voices
shout and affirm we begin the
humbest of our citizens

Our laws are administered with
equity and justice by ~~by a bunch~~
~~of judges who are~~ ~~are~~ ~~known to~~
~~our~~ and incorruptible Judiciary
that are an honor to our country
We have a Municipal System that
has few equals and is at once
a lasting Memorial of the Statesman-
ship of that great Father Robert Palmer

Every child ~~born~~ in our country
from five to 16 years of age is
entitled to receive a good English education
under a School Law that is ~~at once~~
the admiration of ~~strangers~~ all
acquainted with it Such is the
heritage we have received Such
is the blessings we enjoy. Let no
Envid Motion ever lead us away
after another allegiance But let
a genuine and noble Patriotism
raise the life of the people to lead
by its advantages and ~~law~~ let us
hand down its laws & institutions
untarnished as a noble legacy to our

Children and our Children's
Children

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen

The subject entrusted to my care this evening
is one that addresses itself to all who
have an ^{any} developed an ^{any} love
for their Native Land. It is one that I am sure
will command the respect of this intelligent
Audience and especially the members of the
Ozark's Society. And Mr Chairman when
we who belong to these Nationalities are called
upon to do honor to our Sons of Merry England
we cannot but respond with enthusiasm
when we think of our history or

Address on the Relation of
Trustees and Teachers to each other

The subject upon which I am to say
a few words on is one that I shall
have drawn upon my own experience
rather than to give you either the
opinion of others or ^{or suppose drawn} ~~the historical~~
from historical research

The delegating the management of
school affairs to the people was no
doubt a step in the right direction
and yet it was one which was
attended in the outset by a good
deal of difficulty and friction

I happened to be a candidate for
election as School Trustee when the
Act of 1851 came into force and
I can well remember the difficulties
that beset us in the outset our
inacquaintance with the legal matter
the loose way in which the then
Act was drafted the material
we had for teachers the system
of school books then in vogue
the crude notions of the people
generally as to what should be
done all former subjects extremely
perplexing ~~and~~ to men unorganized

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to the such matters the majority of whom
were dissident in all that they did.

~~The~~ ~~for~~ and who were never tired of
calling up the miserable advantages they
enjoyed to what the ~~people~~ ~~were~~ children
in modern times were privileged to receive
by way of education.

Representative institutions are and
have been no doubt a very great blessing
to the present generation and yet it
is questionable whether they are unbounded
good. I recollect of no position in our
body higher than various better qualifications
than that of a school trustee and
yet it is one of matters that least
concern the public of the public offices
that are elected and very often
we are men forced into the office
of school trustee because he has shown
~~more~~ ~~more~~ officiousness than his ~~stature~~
worthy neighbor and by that means
has succeeded in getting into the office
in order to gratify his spleen against
some teacher who may have dared to
differ with him on a question in which
his opinion was absolutely worthless.

I stated that representative institutions
were sometimes liable to be made use of for base

purposes ^{to which} Doubtless ~~that~~ has been the
 case in the matter of School Trustees as
 well as any other officers. But why not
 that a qualification is required for a
 Municipal Councillor before he can
 be elected to office. he is required to
 have some stake in the country and
 the voter that elects him is also required
 to have control of a certain portion of
 real estate. While his sole duty to
 is to see that the roads and bridges
 and other material improvements about
 the town is attended to and the
 money of their constituents are spent
 in a safe and economical manner.
 But no qualifications are required for either
 candidate for School Trustee or the
 voter that elects him except the payment
 of the smallest amount of a school tax.
~~and~~ I am not one that cares for
 the mere property qualification, but
 I do hold that before a person can
 worthily fill the important office
 of School Trustee some qualification
 should be required to fit him for
~~the~~ position to which such important
 trusts are committed. What
 does the present school law require

him to do. I agains him say that
 no unauthorized text books are used in
 the school. That no foreign books are
 used and that every school under their
 charge is conducted according to law
 and the authorized regulations, and
 such like matters. I venture to say that
 a ~~number~~^{number} of the Trustees of this County
 whose duty it is to supervise and oversee
 perhaps the ~~most~~ work of the most
 intelligent ^{and} of public officials there are
 to be found in any public records are
 unable to ~~read and explain~~ intelligently
 know whether a teacher is doing his duty
 or whether he is conducting the school

According to law. Allow me to state
 a case the facts of which was quite familiar
 to me and took place in ^{any} other part of
 this County. A very faithful and
 highly qualified lady teacher had occasion
 to correct a boisterous and unruly boy
 that threatened to demoralize her
 school in doing so she offended the
 parents of the lad. Many of whom had
 any education and were bound to sustain
 their son at all hazards. An appeal
 was made to the Trustees. The Teacher was
 put in the wrong her term of service

of the teacher was cut short at the
 end of the term. And she refused
 a certificate of character by the
 chairman who considered himself
~~such~~ one of the most intelligent of
 the municipal officers in the county
 and would have been a disgrace
 of doing an injustice to any one much
 less an ^{educated} ~~educated~~ lady. Yet the ~~understand~~
 parent of the delinquent boy was a
 doctor and therefore could exercise
 more control over the chairman of the
 board than the teacher whose character
 and occupation was at stake and
 whose conduct on the occasion
 referred to was worthy of the highest
 commendation, had the conduct of
 the teacher been at the least in fault
 it is probable that such a board of trustees
 would not have overlooked it. It
 is therefore a very difficult question
 to say how far teachers should
 be ~~the~~ subject of such ~~treatment~~
 trustees in no other employment
 are persons subject to have their work
 reviewed by any less competent persons
 the clerk in the store is subject to
 his employer because it is presumed

that he will not engage in a business
he does not understand. And so on with
every trade and calling^{the} employee is
only subject to the expert in the particular
calling ~~he~~ ~~are~~ ~~called~~ in which he is engaged.
If a difficulty arises between a mechanic
who proposes to furnish a piece of work
for a certain price. ~~to~~ we don't call in
a person who ~~is~~ ~~as~~ to assist it who is
not judge in such matters but one ^{one skilled} ~~of the~~
~~same~~ in the same calling and that
is common sense but here the whole
education of the youth it may be said
is delegated to a Board who are alone
responsible for the engagement of teachers
and who may be ~~quite~~ the most unfit men
^{to be found in the community}
I would therefore place the management
of the schools into the hands if possible
of the best educated men in the community
men who ~~would be incapable of~~ from
their own experience in such matters would
be capable of assisting a teacher in his difficulties
by his advice and personal influence.
The profession of teaching is sufficiently arduous
to require the utmost assistance and
support from all right minded persons
in the community.
Let us look for a short time at what

is expected from the Teacher every
 Teacher in such a school as the
 Central School of Winton is supposed
 to have fifty scholars under ~~their~~ control
 whose scholars may be the representatives
 of as many families, capabilities of
 every scholar has the carefully studied
 their temper their breeding no two of all
 the number are exactly alike the peculiar
 idiosyncrasy of each has been taken into
 consideration and such an influence borne
 upon as well bring out the best qualities
 of the pupil in respect of the studies
 in which they are engaged the spirit
 of corps of the school must be kept and
 all the magnificence the teacher possesses
 must be put in play so as to have
 a school that shall be a real success
 But it may be that some mischief in
 the school is doing incalculable damage
 to the school both by his example and also
 by his lagging behind his class some
 is the teacher to cure this it must be
 done by discipline of some kind and the
 manner that is administered the indulgence
 Parent & the worth the off with a
 complaint to the trustees and forthwith
 the case seems set in judgment

upon the the matter and the conduct
of the teacher is condemned because

I do not say that invariably this is
the case but this is the method taken
generally by men who derive their authority
from the public and are therefore in
a certain sense men who are controlled
by their constituents. There were
some a true thing said there that
by the Right Honorable Robert Lowe who
the Liberator's like in the enfranchisement of
the householders of the City of London was
introduced into Parliament. He said "let us
educate our Masters". I think that is
just what is required of Teachers with
the pupils in all their relations with
each other they should endeavor to
educate their Masters in all that pertains
to the great work of education.

If there is any friction between Pupils and
Teachers the Teachers are not altogether blameless
because sometimes a great deal of difficulty
might be avoided by a little thoughtfulness
on the part of the Teacher. In instance a
parent comes to argue respecting the difficulty
with his child and the Teacher sometimes
a kind word would smooth down all
difficulties instead of treating them

with the winter the Scripture says
 "A soft answer turns away wrath"
 is very true Many a complaint I
 have had from Parents that has been
 entirely settled by me getting the teacher
 and Parent together and in my long
 experience I have never known any
 good come out of an investigation
 being held by the Board heart burning
 and hard words would be said on
 each side and each and very often
 both Teacher and Parent were
 dissatisfied with the conclusions
 arrived at

Education. Or rather Scottish Education is the subject allotted to me. I am afraid that time will not allow me to allude to it but in the briefest and most cursory manner Scotland has profited more by her education than any other country within the range of my knowledge previous to the 17th century. Education was in a very rudimentary state during the 15th century. I think no less than three colleges were established and a few of the most notable universities. Latin and Greek. In 1696 the last Parliament ever assembled in Scotland Parish schools were established and real estate was charged with providing a school house and part of the teachers salary as soon as the schools were fairly under way. The transformation of the rural population from being rude and ignorant into being the most intelligent population of any country in Europe and when the Union took place the young Scots Lads filled a great many offices in both England and her colonies.

and very many of her sons were
 of the highest eminence both in
 power and wealth and although
 considerable of a fee was charged
 for attendance at school yet many
 pushed themselves in their living
 to give their children an education
 and very few of the natives of
 Scotland were the found who
 could not read nor write now
 I venture the assertion that there
 are nearly as many in Canada
 in this branch of knowledge with all
 our boasted free school system
 who cannot read nor write as
 there was in ~~school~~ Scotland
 50 years ago.

In the Educational
 Institutions of Scotland there has
 been far more elasticity than in
 those south of the Firth. The dead
 languages did not form the principal
 course of study Mental and Moral
 Philosophy as taught by Reid
 Stuart Brown Wilson and Hamilton
 brought together numbers of students
 at Edinburgh from England
 and the Colonies Brougham
 Russell Palmerston and many

Many of the Statesmen that have
 moulded the destinies of the British
 Empire were Students at Edinburgh
 and Glasgow and ⁱⁿ Glasgow
 we had taught early as a rule
 that Political Economy which
 formed the foundation of the great
 principles of Commercial Freedom
 which have been the Policy of
 the British Empire and which
 has in the short space of forty
 years ruled the world and
 benefited the entire population

I mean the education in Scotland
 had a wonderful effect upon the people
 in making them self reliant vigorous
 and preserving her factories and her
 shipbuilding and in her ^{great} commercial
 power and her lasting influence is
 in a great measure attributable to her
 Education.

It was very much struck
 with the number of her people who
 were occupying positions of trust in
 England such as Bankers Merchants
 Traders of all sorts Clerks Salesmen
 Commercial Travellers and the
 number of teachers filling positions
 in the schools of England is astonishing.

I met with one of the Leaders
 of ^{one of} the Battersea Board Schools and
 she informed me that the principal
 was a Scotch Lady a Countrywoman
 of Mr Cameron and a niece of
 mine was the friend in charge
 in every town of any size the
 same idea is well found

There is another thing that the
 education of Scotland does it
 has bred in her sons and daughters
 a taste for reading by that means
 they are able to form their opinions
 and as is seen by the elections
 just going on in Scotland they
 are changing more to the opinions
 they held twenty and thirty years
 ago while other constitutions are
 wayward and easily hoodwinked
 there is no variation among
 the sturdy Scotch

The anxiety to get education is
 also praise worthy at present
 she has one at the University
 securing a University education
 for every 500 of her population
 while England has only one
 in 5000 and the United

States one in 2000 Germany has 125
one in every 215.

I had a few nights ago a most
excellent address delivered by Mr
Boschen to the students in Herrest Hospital
a college where a large number of students
assemble after their days work is over
to receive ^{to receive} instructions in various branches of
Education so as to fit them the better
for their daily work some studied Bookkeeping
and here were 1100 enrolled

Essay on the Ballads and Songs of Scotland

When Bruce Secretary asked me to write an essay for this meeting I was then at a loss for a subject. I finally in resolving the matter ran in my mind like upon the subject of the Ballads and Songs of Scotland.

In all countries where commerce abounds the songs of the people and the songs of the land far transcend those who live ~~upon~~ in level countries with no bounding hill and dale. The songs of Scotland in the spring tides the hills and glens with a richness of sound far beyond anything we hear in this country. Early in the history of Scotland legendary Ballads and songs were ^{very} common the date of their origin is shrouded in mystery.

They were the offspring of the aspirations of the people in fact many of them coming from the times of legends or the early settlers of the inhabitants of Scotland and in the course of tradition they lost nothing in their supernatural ideas, but like some other subject gathered volume as they were repeated. In this way almost every

hill and Valley was and is now
 peopled with emanations from the
 infernal world and in order to give it
 permanency Christianity did a great deal
 to combat and shew this superstitious
 idea but until Science came to its assistance
 and its power over the people was the
 wonderly accounts in a great measure
 the ruling and the witches or prophecies
 of the occult sciences were held in great
 dread. page 13

The value of these and such like ballads as
 sources of information are of great value
 to the student of history as showing to a large
 extent opinions of many people in Holland
 In many of these varieties the Blue Beard of
 household story was often found in
 the legendary ballad. The Water & Waves
 will illustrate this Page 14

The Mermaid was also a great supernatural
 being known in ~~say~~ by many from down
 to the late period the very feeling is here fully
 pronounced in the poem Black Crow
 or the Mermaid Page 29

But I must hasten to the local ballads
 and songs and here I find the Cupid
 so rich and full that Fletcher of Cotton
 said that of a man were permitted to

to make the ballads and songs of a country he did not care who should make the laws such was the wonderful power they had over the minds and hearts of the people. There is in the social ballads what may be termed 3 divisions 1 Love songs 2 Domestic songs 3 The general relations of social life. And here I might interject a stanza or two. No country with the history of which I am acquainted has so many lyrics that have enrooted themselves on the memories of the people and thus every time exports a poem ~~to~~ over the mind in every land that time does not dim. There is a story told by a writer of an article on a British dinner in London which illustrates this. A dinner was made by a Scotchman with an Englishman that he would within half an hour have the company crying crying and raising of course the company was in made aware of the last hotel after the dinner was over ^{had a} the musician who was unexpected on the scene the first time was left who had we would like. On which the company joined with their feet in

The song the kirk 'was heard is a health
 to them that's awa' it was done with
 such pathos that many a handkerchief
 came out to wipe away the tear and
 after grasping and the glass of today the
 lords of Edinburgh came and the effect
 was electric and jumped to their feet
 "with life and metal in their huts"

The love songs of Scotland fill a large part
 of the enjoyment of the people. They are not
 all compound or are they the work of poets
 of the higher rank a large proportion of them
 are work of peasants in very humble places
 of society, comprising in very ^{many} ~~many~~ ^{not to say} ~~many~~ ^{many}
 the warm utterances of the peasants and
 artisans themselves. While this is evidence
 of a refining sexual affection penetrating
 the humble life of the people the existence
 of such a mass of popular song on the
 subject has tended to perpetuate the
 refinement of this affection.

The sexual ^{delicious} customs ^{of which men owe some influence to women} of the low class
 expressed by Burns in his song of
 "Sally Brown" the "Venus O" that Mr
 Orkman expressing himself on the
 subject instructively adopts the language
 of the song. In page 226 54
 It is wonderful how some of the young

around their love sickness and the
and showed their independence at least
disappointed. In Burns song of John
Tanner of the Glen page 72

But the independence is by no
means all on one side the women
too are often found quite philosophical
and and soon overcome their being
often and attain a good opinion
of themselves. In page 74

The domestic songs and ballads
are just of all those ^{which} describe the
relations of man and wife and
we are now left without good
illustrations of all the various relations
of the married state

The beauty of the conjugal bliss is finely
set out in the Boatswain's Song and
"John Anderson My Jo. and in the
old hymn Bede ye better page 89

The representation of conjugal difference
is ~~fully~~ ^{fully} illustrated in the ballad.

"Russon Ballad" set up and bar
the door" 92 and the grief and
sorrow of the widow at the
loss of her husband is set out in
language so simple and expressive

in the widows Lament 101

Types of the General Social Relations
by other means I mean the songs
and ballads which describe the
affections and events of social
life beyond the influence of or
range of the family circle their
influence on the body politic could scarcely
be over estimated such for instance
was the song of the Red Rover
Skinner. Nearly Lullaby 115
and the sweet spirit Burns
Magnificent song a man a man
for a that 125

The ballads and songs of the Romantic
period such as the times of Robin
Hood and Rob Roy but more
especially the Wars of the Borderlands
the Reformation the Catholic struggle
some of the finest ballads we
have were made then. There
was another class of songs namely
the immoral the influence of which
no doubt led many a poor soul astray
and yet they were very humorous
There we had the patriotic songs
which had a very great influence
such as Scots wha hae we Wallace did

and that noble song Burns
 does haughty Earl invasion thrust
 172 old book

But I have already warned you
 with this imperfect sketch before
 closing however let me give ^{you} a few
 ideas from a master in his own
 of the effect of the Ballads and songs
 of Scotland in speaking with his
 friend respecting the character of Burns
 he asks how is he great except
 through the circumstances that the
 whole song of his predecessors lived
 in the mouth of the people that
 they were so to speak living at his
 side that as a boy he grew up
 among them and the high estimation
 of their models so persuaded that
 he had a living basis on which
 he could proceed farther and
 again why is he great because his
 own songs found acceptance
 ears among his contemporaries
 then he compares the pitiful fate
 his own countrymen met in their
 ministry beside the Scotch

The Benbow influence of Scottish
 song on the ordinary life of the

people could not be better illustrated
 than in words of William Thorne of
 Exbury one of the best of the numerous
 humble poets who in the midst of a
 hard struggle for existence in providing
 the bare necessities of life have been
 led to church & other thoughts by the
 influence of the ballads and songs
 of Scotland. He says in his Rhymes and
 Reflections of a Bandolier weaver
 more was done all he could for the
 sick boys and girls yet they were hard
 enough. Men and dearer to hearts
 like ours was the Ettrick Shepherd
 then in full tide of song and story
 but men and dearer still than he
 or any living songster was old
 John Crampton Lammie Poor Man
 Chel. What we owe to you your
 Braes of Balgadder your Burnside
 bloomy wunter and the whole
 oh how they did ring above the
 rattle of a thousand shuttles
 let me then again proclaim the
 debt we owe to these song poets
 as they walked in melody from dawn
 to noon musing to the lowhearted
 and when the breast was filled with

everything but
 hope and happiness let only break
 our the healthy and vigorous forms
 a man a man in a that and
 the faded weaver brightens up
 who thus measures the restraining influences
 of these very songs to us they were all
 instead of lessons. Had one of us
 been bold enough to enter a church he
 must have been looked on the side
 of decency. His gait and curiously
 patched habiliments would have contradicted
 the point of attraction with the ordinary
 elegance of that period. Church bells
 rang not for us. Poets were indeed
 our priests but for those the last
 rules of moral exhortation would have
 passed away. Song was the dew
 drop which fattened during the long
 night of despondency and was sure
 to glitter in the very first blink
 of the sun. You might have seen
 wild Robin Gray lost the eyes
 that could be led round and cold
 and helpless weariness and pain.
 Such is the estimate of the influence
 of Scottish song by one who knew
 well and who suffered largely
 the privations of poverty & at

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is a curious fact that at the end of
the 18th Century when the literature of
England, ^{and Europe} was like a marsh or dead
land without a single poet of mark
it was the richest era in Scottish
Literary

In writing my fellow teachers at the close of another year I think I may safely congratulate the teachers and the school on our success during the past year. I am clearly of opinion that the school has made progress both as to numbers and efficiency.

I think it was in the year 1858 that I assumed the Superintendency of this Sabbath School after a chequered life of several years under the supervision of my two esteemed friends Messrs Blackwell and McBrai, two Sabbath Schools having been hived off from it namely the Episcopal and the Methodist Sabbath School it then became more distinctly a denominational school. And has been supported by the Presbyterians and any others who ~~may~~ associated themselves with us.

It is not my intention to give you a history of the school as to speak experimentally of my own work in connection with the work of Sabbath School teaching. In those early days we did not have the same assistance in preparing our lessons as we have today and the light thrown upon the sacred page was more of a hortatory

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or Moral Character than of a critical or
great Authority was the Notes of Albert Barnes
And it was not to be expected that Matthew
Kenny or Albert Barnes could be of as much
advantage as the modern expositors
with the assistance given by travel and
Scientific Research

